



Borough of  Cheltenham

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of Cheltenham

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, &c.

FOR THE YEAR

1939

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Report of
F. R. JEFFORD, M.R.San.I.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

“Salus Populi Suprema Lex”

Cheltenham :
H & H (Printers) Ltd.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Cheltenham.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Minister of Health has asked for the production of a modified Annual Report for 1939, so that a continuous record may be preserved.

This Report, which is presented in accordance with these wishes, provides a record of essential figures with a minimum amount of comment on progress and change during the year.

The war emergency immediately resulted in the limitation of housing work to the essentials of sanitation. Most Demolition Orders were held up and only one or two new ones have been made in really urgent cases.

The Delancey Hospital was called upon during the winter to provide accommodation for a large number of Military and Air Force patients.

The duties associated with Air Raid Precautions have resulted in very considerable additions to the work, though this has been balanced to some extent by reduced activity in other sections.

The department may be considered fortunate in that age has, so far, prevented any great change in the staff. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors are away on active service, and the same applies to Mr. G. Cross, appointed during 1939 as Disinfecting Inspector in the place of Mr. W. Townsend, who retired after many years' service.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their consideration in the conduct of the work and to the staff for the zeal and loyalty with which they have carried out their duties in difficult times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

DONALD E. MORLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1940.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1939.

Area of borough (in acres)—5,146

Population { Census 1931, Corrected Figure—49,418

{ Registrar General's
Estimates

{ (1) Resident Population
(Mid Year) 1939—53,170†
(2) Average Population
for 1939 including war
displacements—54,150*

Number of inhabited houses (structurally separate)

(Census 1921)—10,928. (Census 1931)—12,272.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1939) according to Rate Books—15,651.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)—11,862.

(Census 1931)—13,211.

Rateable value £459,634. Sum represented by a penny rate £1,846.

† Figure for calculating Birth Rate. * For Death Rate.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1939.

	M.	F.	Totals	Rate	
LIVE BIRTHS—Legitimate	369	388	757	Birth Rate per 1000 population.	
Illegitimate	26	19	45		
Totals	395	407	802	15.08	
(Birth Rate Engd. & Wales 15.0)					
STILL BIRTHS—Legitimate	17	22	39	Still Birth Rate per 1000 (Live and Still) Births.	
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
Totals	17	22	39	46.4	
(Death Rate Engd. & Wales 12.1)					
DEATHS	379	452	831	Death Rate per 1000 population. 15.35	
Cheltenham deaths from Puerperal Causes. Deaths		Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births.		Per 1000 Live Births	
		Cheltenham	England and Wales	Cheltenham	England and Wales
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	—	0.74	—	0.77
Other Puerperal Causes	1	1.15	2.08	1.21	2.16
Totals	1	1.15	2.82	1.21	2.93
Deaths of Infants under one year of age.				Rate per 1000 Live Births.	
Legitimate	M	F	Totals	Cheltenham	England and Wales
	20	11	31		
Illegitimate	2	1	3	41.1	50
Totals	22	12	34		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—132.					
Deaths from Measles (all ages)—1.					
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—2.					
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—1.					
Corrected General Death Rate.					
The application of the Registrar General's Factor (.74 for Cheltenham) to correct for age and sex distribution gives a corrected death rate of 11.36					

Causes of Death in Borough of Cheltenham in 1939 as given by the Registrar General. (Total Deaths 831).

CAUSES OF DEATH.								M.	F.
All Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	452
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					...	...		—	—
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	—
3 Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...		—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	—
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	3
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...	...	...	...		2	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever		...	...	...	...	...		1	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				...	...			14	10
10 Other tuberculous diseases				...	...	...		6	3
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis				...		...		4	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease				...	...	...		59	73
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	10
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	37
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...		107	135
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	1
18 Other circulatory diseases				...	...	...		19	27
19 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...		16	15
21 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	—
22 Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	3
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	—
24 „ „ (2 years and over)	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	4
25 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	1
26 Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
27 Other diseases of liver, etc.				...	...	...		2	4
28 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	14
29 Acute and chronic nephritis				...	...	...		6	12
30 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...		—	—
31 Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...		—	1
32 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.				...	...	...		9	9
33 Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	18
34 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	6
35 Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...		18	18
36 Other defined diseases		...	...	...	...	...		28	31
37 Causes ill-defined or unknown				...	...	...		1	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year				{ Legitimate		...	20	11	
				{ Illegitimate		...	2	1	
				{ Totals		...	22	12	
Live Births (a) Normal				{ Legitimate		...	369	388	
				{ Illegitimate		...	26	19	
				{ Totals		...	395	407	
Live Births (b) Including war residents				{ Legitimate		...	378	403	
				{ Illegitimate		...	26	20	
				{ Totals		...	404	423	
Stillbirths				{ Legitimate		...	17	22	
				{ Illegitimate		...	—	—	
				{ Totals		...	17	22	
Resident Population ...				...	...	...	53,170		
Average Population (including war residents)				...	...	...	54,150		

NOTES ON THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1939.

Owing to difficulties associated with war conditions, the Registrar General's figures relating to 1939 did not arrive until October.

Population.

Two estimates of the population are provided: (1) the normal estimate for mid 1939 is 53,170 showing an increase of 1,270 over the previous one; (2) an estimate of the average population during 1939, giving a figure of 54,130, which makes allowance for temporary war time residents in the final quarter of the year.

Death Rate.

Deaths numbered 831, giving a rate of 15·34. This is on the high side, but it must be remembered that many temporary war time residents were transferred nursing home cases, and the higher population figure which was provided for the purpose of calculating the death rate only provides a quantitative compensation. The corrected death rate however is 11·36, which compares quite well with 12·1 for the whole of England and Wales.

Birth Rate (Normal Residential).

There were 802 live births, giving a rate of 15·08, easily the highest total since 1921 and the highest rate since 1923.

In addition to the above, 25 births were ascribed to temporary war residents during the last quarter of the year.

Infant Mortality.

The rate for 1939 was 41·1 deaths of infants per 1,000 births compared with 50 for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

These were described in some detail in the Annual Report for 1936, and it is unnecessary to repeat the information as there is no change of importance to record.

THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The reports on Drainage, Sewerage, Meat Inspection, etc., will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Bacteriological analyses of water from Sandford Swimming Pool, Alstone Baths and St. Peter's Swimming Pool were highly satisfactory and showed that the processes of aeration, filtration and chlorination were working efficiently.

In contrast with these, samples from the Montpellier Baths showed how quickly swimming bath water becomes unsatisfactory in the absence of chlorination. As a result of the tests it was decided to add chlorine in the form of chloros twice a day and to empty and refill daily or, depending on the use made of the bath, at least every other day. The installation of an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant was decided on, but the war emergency has naturally resulted in the postponement of this project.

WATER SUPPLY.

During 1939 the results of analyses of 218 samples of water were presented to the Borough Water Committee. These included samples taken regularly from all sources of supply.

The *Bacillus Coli* was only present in 100 c.c. in three samples of water passing into circulation and in each of these cases was absent in 50 c.c. One of these samples was taken from the Dowdeswell Supply, which has since then come under systematic chlorination. The other two samples were taken from the Leckhampton Supply which is chlorinated. In this case a slight increase in the dose of chlorine put the matter right at once.

In all samples containing active chlorine, the chlorine is neutralised by adding sodium thiosulphate to the sample before transit to the laboratory in order to give a true picture of the state of the water at the time of taking the sample. The results therefore err on the side of safety as the chlorine in the water would normally continue its action for a longer period before passing into a house circulation.

The Chlorination plant at the Dowdeswell works which was brought into use during 1940 necessitated very considerable alterations as the effluents from all the slow sand filters had to be collected and brought to the same point so that chlorine could be added at the upper end of the clear water tank. The results have justified the expense. With the exception of one spring, which has on all occasions given analyses of the highest quality all sources are now chlorinated. A portable chlorination set is available should treatment of this water prove necessary.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board. Progress of Work.

The mains and reservoirs at Churchdown are now nearly completed.

The Tewkesbury section includes the following additions: a new settling tank, rapid filters, pump house and a new clean water tank. Work has commenced on all these and they are in various stages of construction.

HOUSING.

The first quarter of 1939 saw the completion of the existing contracts for houses on the Whaddon Estate.

Proposals for the erection of approximately 200 non-subsidy houses in the St. Mark's district never reached fruition, as all activities in connection with new houses were suspended on the outbreak of war. Work under the Housing Acts was similarly reduced to a minimum. Only twelve Demolition Orders were made during 1939, compared with 42 for the previous year.

Overcrowding.

The following special particulars relating to overcrowding are given in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Officers' Regulations, 1935.

1. (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	194
(b)	Number of families living therein	245
(c)	Number of persons living therein	2400
2.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	178
3. (a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	49
(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	366
4.	Number and particulars of any cases in which houses have again become overcrowded after steps had been taken for abatement	Nil

Of the 49 cases relieved, eight families were provided with Council Houses, 17 rehoused themselves and 24 cases were remedied by removal of lodgers, relatives, etc.

DISINFESTATION.

1. (a) **Number of Council Houses :**
 (i) Found to be infested ... 7 (ii) Disinfested ... 7
- (b) **Other Houses :**
 (i) Found to be infested ... 1 (ii) Disinfested ... 1
- (c) Prior to Demolition ... 0

2. Methods Employed for freeing Infested Houses.

For the first half of 1939, fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas was the process applied for disinfestation of houses.

General slowing up of rehousing due to the completion of the housing programme and the outbreak of war held up the work in the latter half of the year. Several houses have recently been disinfested by the use of Thermatox with encouraging results.

Summary of Fumigation Costs (Cyanide), 1939.

						£	s.	d.
Removals	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	3
Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	74	18	0
Overtime	...	...	...	...	...		10	6
Houses Fumigated (7 Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	0
Total						£127	4	9
No. of Articles Fumigated								1172
No. of Removals								46

MILK (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were issued by Cheltenham Borough Council during 1939 :—

					<i>Type of Licence Issued.</i>		
					<i>Producers</i>	<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>
A.	Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	—			3	—
B.	Accredited	...	...	...	—	—	1
C.	Pasteurised	...	...	...	2	2	—

Licences for production of Tuberculin Tested and Certified Milk are issued by the County Authority.

Two firms hold licences for pasteurising plants established in premises in the Borough. Both plants are of the modern "positive holding" type. In addition two outside firms retail pasteurised milk in the Borough.

Samples of the pasteurised supplies are taken quarterly for tests as to efficiency of pasteurisation. The results of these examinations during 1939 were satisfactory until the outbreak of war. Black-out conditions and difficulties experienced in obtaining skilled labour are blamed for a certain deterioration in recent results.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

From the 1st October, 1939, the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act which is intended to secure that food and drugs are sold only in a pure and genuine condition, passed from the hands of the County to the Borough.

The duty of taking samples had for many years been delegated by the County Council to the Police.

I am indebted to the Superintendent of Police (Arthur William Hopkins) for a statement showing that a total of 130 samples was taken during the period up to September 30th, 1939. The number includes 78 samples of milk, three each of butter, margarine and cream and 35 of other articles of food. In addition four samples of drugs and four of alcoholic beverages were taken.

When the Borough took over the duties, Mr. R. H. Ellis, the County Analyst was appointed to carry out the analyses of samples submitted for a retaining fee and a specified fee for each analysis. The arrangement included a special modification to cover war time conditions.

The samples submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Public Health Committee before the end of the year included 12 samples of milk and 7 informal samples of other foods.

THE PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES, 1939.

The following statement shows the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, together with the numbers admitted to hospital, where the figures are available, and the deaths from each disease.

Disease.					Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	90	72	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	136	135	6
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	16	11	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	43	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	33	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3	3	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1939.

Cases			Vision un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
3	2	1	3	—	—	—

NOTES ON THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1939.

Diphtheria.

Notifications numbered 136, compared with 179 for 1938. The number of deaths was again 6, giving the higher mortality rate of 4.4% for notified cases compared with 3.4% for 1938. These included two cases of children who died at home without medical attention of any kind, otherwise the figures would have shown an improvement. The ages of the children who died were 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 8. None of these had been immunised though a few mild cases occurred in immunised children.

Immunisation was offered by the circulation of leaflets to the parents in affected schools on more than one occasion and in these schools a high percentage of acceptances was received.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The following statement gives the figures relating to immunisations carried out during 1939:—

Number of cases in which immunisation was commenced	...	572
Number of completed cases	... ..	627
Number of cases in which attendance ceased before completion	33	
Number of Schick Tests	... ..	628

Scarlet Fever.

Notifications numbered 90. The disease was mainly of mild type, 72 were admitted to Hospital and no Cheltenham case died.

Paratyphoid Fever.

One case occurred in the autumn at a time when scattered cases were occurring in neighbouring areas of the county. In all probability the infection was present on plums which are often eaten raw.

Meningitis.

There were three cases of Meningococcal Meningitis showing that this disease was on the upgrade.

DELANCEY FEVER HOSPITAL REPORT.

Particulars as to accommodation and staff were included in the report for 1938.

Table of cases admitted during 1939.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-Pox	Mumps	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Fever	Dysentery	Observation cases	TOTALS
Cheltenham Borough ...	59	129	2	2	2	4	1				3	2	1	24	229
Cheltenham R.D.C. ...	46	3	1											1	51
Charlton Kings U.D.C. ...	3	4				1								1	9
North Cotswold R.D.C. ...	40	9	1	1										1	52
Tewkesbury Borough ...	3	1												1	5
Military ...					1			1	2	1				2	7
Private Wards ...	1													1	2
Staff ...		1													1
TOTALS ...	152	147	4	3	3	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	31	356

Comments on cases admitted.

The number of cases admitted to the Delancey Fever Hospital during 1939 was 356 compared with 366 in 1938 and 155 the year before that.

The numbers of cases of different infectious diseases dealt with are shown clearly in the table which includes particulars of the authorities responsible for their admission.

There were seven deaths, five from Diphtheria including four Borough cases, one from Scarlet Fever and one from Uremia complicating a case of Whooping Cough in an adult.

The Diphtheria case death rate was 3.4% compared with 4.3% for 1938.

One case required the operation of tracheotomy and the child recovered.

One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted from a Rural area three weeks after the onset of the disease with ear complications. The operation of mastoidectomy was performed on the day of admission and the child made a slow but otherwise satisfactory recovery.

War Conditions.

At the outbreak of war arrangements were made to provide accommodation in a separate block for a number of evacuees as a temporary emergency measure, on the assumption that it might not be possible to place all arrivals in billets before night. Fortunately, as events turned out, the number of arrivals fell much short of expectations. One case only was admitted for a night under observation as a possible case of infectious skin disease.

Several evacuated children were admitted for infectious diseases but the number was by no means large when the number received is taken into account.

A much greater strain has been put on the beds by Army admissions since Christmas. One reason for this is that patients suffering from mild complaints like German Measles have been considered eligible for admission owing to difficulties associated with camp accommodation.

Staff.

One nurse developed mild Diphtheria although she had given a negative Schick Test on admission. She did not however exhibit any serious symptoms.

Nursing Arrangements.

The Matron must again be congratulated on the efficiency of the nursing arrangements at a time when satisfactory staff, particularly domestic staff, have been so difficult to obtain. With the increased use of the Hospital, the want of better staff quarters is much felt.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1939.

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1—5 years	...	...	...	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
5—15	„	...	...	1	1	3	5	—	—	1	—
15—25	„	...	...	7	7	3	2	2	3	3	—
25—35	„	...	...	10	7	2	1	3	2	—	—
35—45	„	...	...	6	7	—	—	3	4	—	1
45—55	„	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
55—65	„	...	...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
				30	26	12	10	12	10	6	3
Registrar General's Figures				...	...	...		14	10	6	3

The Tuberculosis death-rates for 1939 were as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.46	} Per 1,000 of Population.
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.16	

The County is responsible for the provision of treatment and such isolation of patients as is practicable.

Arrangements for disinfection, etc. were in line with the practice described in previous reports.

The Tuberculosis After Care Committee again did much good work in the Borough. The advice and assistance provided will be needed even more during the war emergency.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION.

At the commencement of 1939 there were 24 Nursing Homes on the register.

During the year one was removed from the register owing to the removal from the town of the nurse in charge.

One application for registration was refused in spite of a threatened appeal which however was not proceeded with.

Owing to the outbreak of war and the pressure of Air Raid Precautions work, only essential visits were paid to Nursing Homes.

The Annual returns of Nursing Home accommodation in the Borough showed 198 beds available, 57 (nominally) reserved for maternity, and 141 for general medical and surgical cases.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES, 1939.

Number of Midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority and number of cases attended by them during the year and the capacity in which they attended.

Nature of Employment of Midwives	No. of Midwives practising at end of 1939			CASES ATTENDED			
	Dom-iciliary	Institu-tion	Totals	Capacity in which Midwives Acted	In Own Home	In Institu-tion	Totals
Employed by Voluntary (Victoria Home)	Assoc	iations	s				
(i) Under arrangements made in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act 1936	5	—	5	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	311 81	— —	311 81
(ii) Under private arrangements	—	6	6	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	nil. nil.	72 81	72 81
In private practice	8*	6*	14	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	106 62	33 125	139 187
Totals	13	12	25	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	417 143	105 206	522 349
				Combined Totals	560	311	871

Number of Domiciliary **Births** during the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority

587

The Midwives employed by the Gloucestershire County Council in Swindon Road Public Assistance Institution are not included above. The same applies to the cases attended by them which numbered 29.

* Classified according to normal practice. Some of these Midwives attend cases under both headings.

NOTES ON MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The preceding table gives an almost complete summary of the work of the midwives in the Borough during the year 1939. The only cases not accounted for are those attended by Doctors, assisted by nurses who did not send in a notice of intention to practise, and the extent of whose services can therefore only be estimated.

During 1939, 947 births were notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, compared with 860 for 1938. These births included 10 pairs of twins. In 16 additional cases notification was omitted or the card miscarried and the births were discovered only as a result of the routine checking of the Registrar's weekly returns. After making allowance for these factors the number of confinements for 1939 was 953. It will be seen from the table that the registered midwives have returned 871 cases. This leaves 82 cases where the nurse in attendance may or may not have been a qualified midwife, though for various reasons this figure is only approximate.

Domiciliary Births, 1939.

The number of births taking place in the home of the mother is estimated at 587, by deducting the number of births known to have taken place in institutions from the number of births in the Borough notified and checked against the Registrar's returns.

The figures given above, however, can only be approximately accurate as they are founded on a return of cases and births which do not in all circumstances correspond even though, for instance, twin births have as far as possible been allowed for. They are also compiled from the returns of 39 midwives and 23 nursing homes, which increases the possibility of minor errors.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

Apart from the work of the Victoria Home very little private domiciliary midwifery was undertaken in Cheltenham during 1939. One hundred and six cases came under this heading and of this number two midwives attended 50 and 32 cases respectively. One of these midwives lives in a County area and her work is mainly supervised by the County Officer.

1. Notices received from Midwives.

The following is a summary of the special notices received from midwives during 1939 :—

Notification of	Still Births	...	...	...	...	12
„	Death of Infant	...	...	...	...	7
„	Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
„	Artificial Feeding being adopted	...	...	...	...	13
„	Liability to be a Source of Infection	...	...	...	...	6
„	Having laid out of dead body...	...	...	...	...	0
						<hr/>
Total number of Notices received						39

2. Number of Cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1918, by a Midwife.

(i) In domiciliary practice	210	} Total 244
(ii) In Institutional practice	34	

The figure 244 represents 46·7% of the total of 522 cases which were attended in the capacity of midwife, compared with 46·9% for 1938.

The following is an analysis of the reasons necessitating the calls for the assistance of a Doctor.

(a) Conditions arising before Labour	{	Albuminuria	...	...	8
	{	Other Conditions	...	...	18
(b) Miscarriage, Abortion and Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	7
	{	Perineal Injuries	...	...	48
	{	Delayed Labour	...	...	43
	{	Abnormal Presentations	...	...	10
(c) Conditions arising during Labour	{	Abnormal Haemorrhage	...	...	12
	{	Retained Products of Conception	...	...	1
	{	Other conditions	...	...	0
	{	Rise of Temperature	...	...	16
(d) Conditions arising after Labour	{	Other conditions	...	...	35
	{	Feebleness or Prematurity	...	...	8
	{	Inflamed Eyes	...	...	29
(e) Condition of the Infant	{	Deformities	...	...	2
	{	Other conditions	...	...	7
Total					244

Doctors' Fees under the Midwives Acts.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of fees paid to Doctors during the period April 1st, 1939 to March 31st, 1940

Amounts received :—

(1) From patients in respect of accounts incurred during the same period	...	11	1	5	
(2) On previous accounts	5	10	0
					<hr/>
					16 11 5

Total Cost of Medical Aid during the period	£125	7	7
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GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

This Clinic, which was opened in 1938, is mainly intended for Birth Control work. Help is only given to Mothers whose health is such as to render further pregnancy undesirable.

Where patients are able to pay, a fee of 10/6 is charged for the first visit; the second visit within six months is free and subsequent visits are charged at 2/6.

During 1939, twenty clinics were held and 57 Mothers attended (of whom eight were County cases). The number of separate attendances totalled 77.

THE MATERNITY WORK OF THE VICTORIA HOME. STATISTICS FOR 1939.

1. Ward Cases.

		<i>Midwifery Cases</i>	<i>Maternity Cases</i>
Borough Cases	106 comprising	60	46
County Cases	47 „	12	35
	Totals	72	81

The average duration of stay in hospital of the cases admitted to the wards for confinement was fourteen days.

The number of calls for medical aid arising from the 72 midwifery cases attended in the ward was 39. This represents a high percentage, but it must be remembered that many of these cases were only admitted because they were abnormal.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases, 31 patients, 18 Borough and 13 County, were admitted, mostly for short periods of one or two days for Ante-natal observation treatment and special tests.

2. District Cases.

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	311
Maternity	...	...	...	...	81
				Total	392

This statement shows the work of the "Domiciliary" Service provided under the Midwives' Act, 1936 by the Home, in conjunction with the Borough Council. Five midwives are engaged solely on this work, and they therefore had an average of 78.4 cases each, which is a satisfactory number. Medical assistance was called for on 163 occasions, that is in 41.6 of the cases.

3. **Ante-natal Clinic and Post Natal.** (held at the Victoria Home).
Attendances by expectant Mothers during 1939 :—

		<i>Ante-Natal</i>	<i>Post-Natal</i>
(a)	Number of Attendances ...	2052	71
(b)	Number of individual mothers attending ...	338	67
(c)	Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (b) ...	36%	—

4 **Home Helps.**

The Borough Council has allocated a sum of £25 to be used in providing "Home Helps" during the confinement of the mother when suitable assistance is not otherwise available. This money is placed at the disposal of the Victoria Home because the district midwives are considered to be the most likely persons to know when assistance of this nature is required.

During 1939 Home Helps were provided in several cases.

VICTORIA HOME MATERNITY WARD.

In the Report for 1938 the decision of the Victoria Home Committee to take steps to relieve the strain on the accommodation by discontinuing to provide for cases booking privately was mentioned. The effect of this policy made itself felt gradually during last year. It caused a marked falling off in bookings and resulted in a reduction in the number of maternity cases treated in the ward from 190 to 153 and other cases from 38 to 31.

To meet the loss of private fees the Home asked for an increase in the fees paid by the Borough and County to $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas a week per case. This was agreed to though at the time of writing the County has reverted to the pre-war payment in spite of the complicated and emergency type of case normally admitted.

All cases admitted from the Borough are now assessed for payment according to an approved scale.

During recent months admissions have included a number of mothers who are not officially evacuated but who have come to reside in Cheltenham temporarily owing to the National Emergency. The Borough Committee has decided to extend to such mothers the full advantages of the maternity accommodation which the Home provides under the Borough Scheme.

INFANT WELFARE.

Work of Health Visitors, January 1st—December 31st, 1939.

No. of Children on Register	...	...	...	...	...	3209
„ Un-notified Live Births discovered	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Un-notified Still Births discovered	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Home Visits paid by Health Visitors (a) 1 year and under	...	...	...	...	...	5993
„ „ „ „ (b) over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	6842
„ Special visits to Mothers (Ante-natal cases 423)	...	...	...	...	...	452
„ First Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	790
„ Chicken-pox cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Measles cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Whooping-cough cases visited...	...	...	...	...	...	134
„ Mumps cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Attendances of Health Visitors at Centres	...	...	...	...	...	295
„ Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	7

Dental Treatment of Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under 5.

The following table shows the work done by the School Dentist for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during 1939.

				<i>Saturday Morning</i>		<i>Wednesday Evening</i>	
				<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 5</i>	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 5</i>
Attendances	...	...	...	169	47	200	55
Extractions	...	...	...	10	18	46	31
Extractions (under gas)	...	...	...	354	23	—	—
Fillings	...	...	...	21	23	12	32
Attendances for other treatment, impressions, fitting dentures, etc.	...	...	...	60	8	173	17
No. of sessions held during 1939				33		36	

Total number of dentures provided during 1939 ... 41.

Children Acts.

The following figures show the extent of the year's work under these acts.

Number of visits by Health Visitors	122
Number of visits by School Nurses	56
Number of individual children on the register at the end of the year	36
Number of children who died during the year	0
Number of Foster Mothers on the register at the end of the year	26

The home visits necessitated by these Acts are made by the Health Visitors in the case of children under 5 and by the School Nurses where children between the ages of 5 and 9 are concerned.

Supply of Milk to Necessitous Mothers and Children.

	1939	(1938)
Number of pints of milk provided free during the year	160,923	(172,275)
Number of Infants or Mothers receiving 1 pint (or more) of milk daily (average)	297	(346)
Of these the average number of families receiving 2 pints daily was	143	(125)
Number of pints per Live Birth (R.G.)	201	(245)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Cost of Milk...	£638	£1252/2/0	£1421/18/0	£1957/7/7	£1947/5/4½
Dried Milk		£10/19/0	£7/17/6	£15/11/0	£30/1/6

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

This Clinic provides for school children as well as children under school age.

The attendances are kept separate and the fees due to the Cheltenham General Hospital and to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and Nurse are paid in proportion to the attendances.

The figures given in this report refer to children under school age only, unless otherwise stated.

A quarterly report is made to each Committee.

Summary of Work done during the Year and Analysis of Cases Treated.

Number of special Clinics held	...	...	24	
				<i>Committee Responsible</i>
				<i>Education Maternity and</i>
Number of individual children on the				<i>Child Welfare</i>
Register at the end of the year	...	91	79	
No. of Surgeon's consultations...	...	104	84	
No. of separate attendances for treatment		479	92	
		---	---	
Total attendances...		583	176	
		---	---	

Number of Cases on the Register (under School Age).

					<i>No. of Cases</i>
On the Register, 1st January, 1939	...	...	...	...	62
Removed (Non-attendance, transfers to County, School Section, etc.)	...	...	...	...	45
New Cases during the year	...	...	...	...	27
Remaining on the Register, 1st January, 1940	...	...	...	...	44

Summary of Conditions requiring Treatment in 44 Cases remaining on the Register at the end of 1939.

				<i>On Register</i>
				<i>1st Jan., 1940</i>
<i>Disease</i>				
Flat Feet	...	...	...	18
Flat Feet and Knock Knees	...	...	...	3
Knock Knees	...	...	...	2
Bow Legs	...	...	...	10
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	2
Fractures (Recurrent)	...	...	...	1
Talipes Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

Totals	...	...	...	44

CHELTENHAM INFANT WELFARE ASSOCIATION. THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

April 1st, 1939—March 31st, 1940.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Lock Mellersh, President of the Association, for permission to include this report.

Attendances at Grosvenor Street (44 meetings)	1314	Infants	1570	Toddlers	2884
Attendances at Emmanuel (45 meetings)	1461	Infants	1678	Toddlers	3139
Attendances at St. Mark's (45 meetings)	1385	Infants	1640	Toddlers	3025
Attendances at Baker Street (45 meetings)	1236	Infants	1656	Toddlers	2892
Attendances at St. Michael's Hall (45 meetings)	868	Infants	2062	Toddlers	2930
Total ...					14870

QUARTERLY TODDLER INSPECTIONS.

26 meetings : 147 attendances.

Number of individual Children attending the five Centres :—

Grosvenor Street, 336 ; Emmanuel, 288 ; Baker Street, 417 ; St. Mark's, 296 ;	
St. Michael's Hall, 339	1676
Visits paid by Club Visitor (since April 1st, 1939)	1004

NOTES ON THE WORK OF 1939-40

It is with very real regret and a deep sense of loss that the Committee have to record the death of their senior member, Miss Hilda Bourne. She was one of the pioneers of Infant Welfare work in Cheltenham and had been a voluntary Health Visitor in 1909, and since 1910 she had served continuously on the Committee, with the exception of the four years 1914-1918, when she was occupied in Red Cross Work. Another loss sustained by the Committee has been the retirement of Mrs. Jordan. Her wise council and advice over a long period of years—she joined the Committee in 1912—have been of the utmost value. Infant Welfare work in Cheltenham owes her much and her absence will be keenly felt. Mrs. Gurney also though remaining on the Committee has felt obliged to resign her position as a representative member on the Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Her unfailing help and interest have furthered the cause of the mothers and children in the town, and much gratitude is due to her for all that she has done on their behalf. The Committee are fortunate in having the services of Miss Tinson in place of Mrs. Gurney, to represent them on the Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Welcome is accorded to a new member in Miss Helen Trees. She has done valuable work for some years at the Centres, chiefly in the Infant food and medicine department at Grosvenor Street.

The work at the Centres has continued much as usual in spite of the war. In the early weeks of September there was a considerable influx

of mothers evacuated from Birmingham. The majority of these returned home during the first month. During November, December and January the Centres opened at either 2 or 2.15 p.m. and closed at 3.30 in order to enable the mothers to get home before the "black out" and also to be at home in time to receive their elder children who came out of school earlier. Thanks to the helpful co-operation of the Doctors and Voluntary Workers this experiment worked quite satisfactorily, though it was a relief to all concerned when a return could be made to the usual hours.

The Clare Street Hall was requisitioned by the Army at the end of December. The Committee were fortunate in being able to rent the Emmanuel Church Institute for the time being. This hall is quite possible for the work, unless the numbers increase considerably, but the site is not really convenient for the district served by the Clare Street Hall, and there is no cover for the prams in bad weather.

The Baker Street Institute has now been taken over by the Y.M.C.A., but they continue to rent it to the Association for use as an Infant Welfare Centre on the same terms as before.

The summer outing to Evesham took place in July when 58 mothers enjoyed an excellent tea at the Avonbridge tea-rooms and a trip on the river. The Christmas Party which was due to be held in January was postponed owing to the "black-out" difficulties, until the summer.

It has at last been possible to supply a long needed want at St. Mark's in the erection of a pram shed, which is greatly relieving the congestion at the Centre.

The Chairman, two members of the Committee, and the Secretary attended a most interesting lecture at Gloucester by Dr. Margaret Elmslie on the value of the Toddler Clinic. The Committee started such a clinic quarterly, over two years ago, but are now holding weekly sessions for Toddlers from the Grosvenor Street, Clare Street and Whaddon Centres, and in addition, have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of Miss Whitham, C.S.M.M.G., to take a class for remedial exercises every fortnight.

Mr. Harvey has been called up for active service and his place as Medical Officer at the Whaddon Centre has been taken by Dr. Bruce Wallace.

During the summer 16 Mothers and 34 Children were sent to the Church Army Holiday Home at Weston-super-Mare; most of these were taken in free by the Home, and the Committee sent a donation of £10 to help defray the cost of their keep.

The Committee have lost quite a number of Voluntary Workers owing to the war and it is not easy to replace them; they are most grateful for the splendid way all the regular workers have carried on and also to the Principal of the Ladies' College who has sent students throughout the year to help at the Centres. By showing these girls how to weigh infants and record their weights, take Register and card indices, help with tea and "toddlers," it is hoped to give them an insight into the organisation of a welfare centre, and at the same time by personal contact with the mothers and children arouse their interest in the possibilities of social service.

REPORT OF BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1939

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Cheltenham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my twelfth Report as Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer for the Borough of Cheltenham.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and the Home Office, tables are included giving full particulars of the inspections made. The usual notes and local information have been omitted from the report on account of the War Emergency.

The visitation of work in progress, drainage work at institutions, schools, houses, business premises and workshops has been maintained, but inspections under the Shops Act, owing to reduction of staff, have had to be curtailed. The Sanitary Inspector's staff has been reduced on account of voluntary enlistment, Staff Sergt. J. F. Ursell and Private A. L. Jones two of the District Inspectors are in the Field Hygienic Section. The two pupils in the Department, Corpl. H. E. Clapp and Trooper W. L. Booy, are serving in the Field Hygiene Section and the Royal Glos. Hussars respectively.

The normal work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1939 does not call for any special mention, but the departmental activities in regard to civil defence have been considerable and much time and energy were given to Air Raid Precautions. A large cleansing station was completed and equipped under my supervision.

With the inception of the National Rationing Scheme I was appointed Food Executive Officer for this Area. The selection of the Public Abattoir as a Government Slaughterhouse under the Ministry of Food necessitated considerable alterations and additions. And the demands made upon this establishment have been fully satisfied.

The only change in the staff during the year resulted from the resignation of Mr. E. Jackson, on his appointment under the Wanstead and Woodford Borough Council, and the appointment of Mr. A. L. Jones to fill the vacancy.

My thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for the help and consideration given to me in carrying out my duties as a Sanitary Officer. Mention should be made in this Report of the assistance I have received from the other Officers of the Council and the District Inspectors and Staff during a year of strenuous activity.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. JEFFORD,

August, 1940.

M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

NOTICES, ETC.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 14899. In 570 houses and premises dealt with, nuisances to the number of 2602 were discovered, but 3207 were abated including a number left over from the previous year. In dealing with sanitary defects from which they arose, 132 preliminary or informal and 72 statutory or formal notices were served.

The number of letters received and dispatched by the Department was 820. In order to supervise sanitary and housing work in progress, 5813 visits were made. The number of complaints received in the Health Department numbered 528 as against 682 in the previous year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following Table shows the amount of Routine Inspection Work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Details of Inspection—TABLE No. I.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS	...	14,899
WORK IN PROGRESS.		
Number of inspections	... ..	5,813
INTERVIEWS.		
Number of interviews with Builders, Contractors, Owners, etc.	... ..	931
DWELLING HOUSES.		
Number inspected and particulars recorded (Housing Acts, 1930)	... ..	262
Number found to be totally unfit for human habitation	...	20
" " " not in all respects fit for habitation	...	242
" inspected (special enquiries, etc.)	... ..	780
" " (ordinary inspections)	... ..	300
" " re infectious disease	... ..	189
" " after service of notice (re inspections)	...	1,315
" " re water supply	... ..	—
" " on complaint of Rent Restriction Act	...	—
" " re Underground Sleeping Rooms (Sec. 20 H.A., 1930)	... ..	44
" visits Overcrowding Survey	... ..	954
" inspected for Sec. 51 Certificate	... ..	17
SCHOOLS.		
Number of visits	... ..	12
FACTORIES.		
Number of inspections	... ..	71
OUTWORKERS' INSPECTIONS	... ..	12
BAKEHOUSES.		
Factory inspections	... ..	45
Ordinary "	... ..	—
COWSHEDS AND FARMS.		
Number of inspections	... ..	24
DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.		
Number of inspections	... ..	131
ICE CREAM PREMISES.		
Number of inspections	... ..	26
SLAUGHTERHOUSES.		
Number of inspections	1,539

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Number of inspections	1,566
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BUTCHERS' AND GROCERS' SHOPS, COLD STORES, ETC.

Number of inspections	739
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OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of inspections	56
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of inspections	35
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number of inspections	33
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of inspections	1
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

FOOD SHOPS (TOTAL).

Number of inspections	739
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOPS' ACT, 1934.

Number of inspections	171
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of visits and inspections	1,285
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVENIENCES.

Number of inspections	50
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

PLACES LICENSED FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Number of inspections	9
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

PLACES WHERE ANIMALS ARE KEPT.

Number of inspections	6
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Number of inspections	11
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of inspections	17
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

MARKET STALLS AND FAIRS.

Number of inspections	211
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

RAT INFESTATION.

Number of inspections	200
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MINOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Number of inspections	30
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REFUSE TIPS.

Number of inspections	4
-----------------------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	---

**Sanitary Improvements made and Defects remedied under the
Supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

TABLE No. II.

HOUSES.

Yards and areas paved...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Eaves gutters and rainwater down pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	180
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	49
Disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	189

SCHOOLS.

Sanitary conveniences improved and cleansed	4
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

BAKEHOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	33
Found in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances found and abated...	...	...	...	...	—

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Sanitary condition improved...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	65
New Registrations	...	...	...	...	6

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS' PREMISES.

Cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	25
Sanitary condition improved...	...	..	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES' PREMISES.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	26
Sanitary condition improved...	...	...	...	...	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary condition improved...	...	...	...	...	—

DRAINS.

Opened and examined	24
Water tests applied to drains	600
Smoke „ „ „ and soil pipes... ..	323
New drains laid... ..	398
Length in yards of stoneware pipe drains laid	3,612
„ „ of heavy cast iron drains „	2,812
Manholes and inspection chambers provided	562
Intercepting traps fixed	323
Iron and stoneware gully traps fixed... ..	730
Drains flushed	85

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Provision of septic tanks, filter beds and effluent drains ...	15
--	----

SUBSOIL DRAINS.

Subsoil drains laid	6
----------------------------	---

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

New water closets built	275
New w.c. pans of the washdown type fixed	390
Flushing boxes fixed to w.c.'s	265
„ „ repaired	85
Water closets and drains unstopped	160
Defective and dirty w.c. pans... ..	150
New urinals fixed	69

SOIL AND VENTILATING SHAFTS.

New soil and ventilating shafts fixed... ..	330
---	-----

WASTE PIPES.

New waste pipes fixed and repaired	650
Trapped and disconnected	610
Siphonage or vent pipes fixed... ..	250

SINKS.

New sinks, baths and lavatory basins fixed	780
---	-----

ASH RECEPTACLES.

New moveable galvanised with covers provided	50
---	----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notices sent to Masters and Mistresses of schools with regard to infectious disease	137
Notices sent to Parents with regard to infectious disease	139
„ „ „ Public Library with regard to infectious disease	8
Articles of clothing disinfected	8,980
„ „ „ etc., disinfected for outside Sanitary Authorities, etc.	1,259

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1939.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	262
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	780
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935	94
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	300
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	242

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	30
--	--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.— Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By owners	4
	(b) By local authority in default of owners...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	3
	(b) By local authority in default of owners...	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	29

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	9
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	4

E.—Statutory Undertakings under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal undertakings were signed by owners	29
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were completed under formal undertaking given by owners ...	35
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses subject to representation but acquired by L.A. and reconditioned or reconstructed. Housing Acts, 1925 and 1935 ...	—

4. Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding. See page 6.

Number of New Houses erected during 1939 :—

(a)	Total	252
	(1) By local authority	30
	(2) By other bodies or persons	222
(b)	Without State Assistance under the Housing Acts	
	(1) By the local authority	—
(c)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	
	(1) By the local authority	30
(d)	Proposed under (1) Housing Act, 1930	Nil
	(2) Housing Act, 1931	Nil
	(3) Housing Act, 1935	Nil

Number of Animals slaughtered during 1939.

TABLE No. 3.

Species	Private Slaughterhouses	Abattoir	Total
Bullocks	25	65	90
Heifers	617	643	1,260
Cows	—	99	99
Calves	519	1,336	1,855
Sheep	5,304	5,098	10,402
Pigs	1,600	3,830	5,430
Total	8,065	11,071	19,136

Carcases Inspected and General Report on same.

TABLE No. 4.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
No. Killed	1350	99	1855	10402	5430	19,136
No. Inspected	1350	99	1855	10402	5430	19,136
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole Carcases ..	—	1	2	8	8	19
Some part or organs condemned ...	77	12	5	63	312	469
Percentage affected ...	5·7	13·13	0·37	0·68	5·89	2·55
Tuberculosis only						
Whole Carcases ...	3	5	—	—	3	11
Some part or organ condemned ...	45	21	—	—	291	357
Percentage affected ...	3·55	26·26	—	—	5·41	1·92
Totals ...	125	39	7	71	614	856
Percentages on Totals ...	9·26	39·39	0·37	0·68	11·3	4·47

Carcases Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Food.

TABLE No. 5.

Species	T.B.	Mori- bund	Bacter- ial Disease Not T.B.	Abnormal Pathologi- cal Conditions	Total Number of Animals
Cows ...	5	—	—	1	6
Heifers ...	3	—	—	—	3
Pigs ...	3	1	6	1	11
Sheep ...	—	—	3	5	8
Calves ...	—	1	—	1	2
Total ...	11	2	9	8	30

TABLE No. 6.

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef in carcase	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	—
Pork	..	...	...	...	—	7	—	3
Veal	..	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Mutton	..	...	...	...	—	2	—	2
Meat not in carcase	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	14
Organs	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	27
Total ...					6	2	2	12

Tinned Goods, Fish, Poultry, etc., condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

TABLE No. 7.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
MEATS.				
Beef and Pork Sausages, Meat Pies			1	24
Bacon		9	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS TINNED FOODS.				
4 Tins Ham			1	6
6 Tins Jellied Veal			1	8
3 Tins Corned Beef				19
48 Tins Pineapple, 3 Grape Fruit, 2 Peaches, 1 Oranges, 1 Fruit Salad, 5 Beans, 1 Peas, 7 Pears, 5 Salmon			3	24
8 Tins Lamb Livers			2	24
POULTRY.				
213 Fowls, 3 Turkeys, 10 Ducks		6	8	11
RABBITS.				
71 Carcases		1	1	18
EGGS. 3362... ..		3	—	8
FISH.				
Herrings, Hake, Codling, Mackerel, Haddock, etc.		2	1	26
Total 1		6	0	2

Report on the Administration of Factories Acts, 1937, in connection with Factories, Workplaces and Home Work.

TABLE No. 8.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written and Verbal notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	128	16	Nil
Workplaces (Other than Out- workers premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	128	16	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were insti- tuted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness	4	7	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation	1	3	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Accommodation { Unsuitable or				
{ defective ...	2	2	Nil	Nil
{ Not separate				
{ for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Offences under the Factory and Workshops' Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences :	1	6	Nil	Nil
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	8	19	Nil	Nil

3. Home Work.

Lists received from Employers.

Nature of Work	Once in the Year		Twice in the Year	
	Lists	Out workers	Lists	Out workers
Wearing Apparel (making) ...	1	1	1	4
Notified from other Authorities ...	1	1	—	—

Number of Outworkers on Register 50

Outworkers' Premises inspected during 1939 ... 12

4. Registered Factories.

								Number	
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Builders, Woodworkers, etc.			...	...	...	...	...	35
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Motor and Cycle Engineers			...	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
							Total	...	191

5. Other Matters.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	2
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Act 1937 (s. 114)	Nil
Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	2
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
In use at the end of the year	Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

In October, the duty of enforcing the provisions of the above Act with regard to the purity and genuine nature of food devolved upon the Borough.

The Samples examined were as follows :

<i>Article</i>				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	...	...	...	12	—	12
Sultanas...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Glucose	...	...	...	—	1	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	—	1	1
Linseed Meal	...	...	...	—	1	1
Sugar	...	...	...	—	1	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	—	1	1
Whiskey	...	...	...	—	1	1
				—	—	—
Totals ...				12	7	19
				—	—	—

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1901 provide that genuine milk shall contain a minimum of 3% fat and 8.5% solids. The average percentage composition of 12 milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst was as follows :—

Fat—3.48% Non-Fatty Solids—8.82% and Total Solids—12.3%

All the samples named proved genuine.

